

The Gainesville Sun.

Published Twice a Week--Monday and Thursday

VOL. XXV. NO. 8

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

POWERS MUST YIELD IF THERE BE PEACE

**Russians Declare They Will Not
Accept Japan's Terms.**

JAPANESE ARE STANDING PAT

It is Hope Against Hope for Peace.
No Answer Received from Czar to
President Roosevelt's Proposition.
Protocols Not Yet Ready.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 23.—Another glimmer of hope. The meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries which was to have been held this afternoon has been postponed until tomorrow morning at 9:15. The official reason assigned for this change of program was that the secretaries had not yet completed the work of drafting the protocols for submission for the signatures of the plenipotentiaries. This is true, but there is a more potent reason. M. Witte has not yet received the final word from St. Petersburg. It was expected this morning. It did not come, and therefore with M. Witte's authorization, Mr. Platon, who was hard at work upon the Russian protocol, went to Mr. Sato, the Japanese secretary, and suggested the postponement. Baron Komura approved, and the announcement was issued.

As the situation now stands, M. Witte could not, if he would cede or compromise on article 5 (Sakhalin) or article 9 (indemnity). The instructions given him by the emperor before he left St. Petersburg precluded the possibility of either, and it was stated that up to the present hour every message he has received, indirectly or directly from his emperor, shows no sign of any change of mind. And from the private advice the advisers whom the emperor is consulting seem practically unanimous in support of the view that further concessions are inconsistent with Russia's "dignity and honor;" and that unless Japan is prepared to yield something substantial not upon articles 10 or 11, but upon articles 5 and 9, it is better to continue the war.

Although it seems to be hoping against hope, there is still a possibility that the emperor will take President Roosevelt's advice and take the only step which the president thinks can save the conference from shipwreck. The president's suggestion is not general and vague, but quite concrete. If it is finally rejected, it is said, not to involve a specific answer but M. Witte is anxious that the emperor shall have full time to deliberate and the Japanese have no desire to force the issue. They will welcome a few days' delay if the delay keeps the door of peace open. There is a strong intimation that the Japanese are prepared to make a proposition when the conference reassembles, but there is nothing to indicate that they are prepared to recede on either articles 5 or 9. Articles 10 and 11 they might forego, but that would hardly bring peace nearer. Five and nine remain now as at the beginning, the seemingly insurmountable obstacles to peace. Article 10 of Japan's demands provides that the Russian warships interned in neutral ports shall be turned over to Japan. Article 11 calls for the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East.

Secret Conference at Navy Yard.

At 1 o'clock today a personal representative of President Roosevelt was closeted with M. Witte and Baron De Rosen in the naval general's quarters at the navy yard. The appointment for the conference was made through secretary Pierce last night. It is not yet known who the representatives of the president is.

This sensation is yet unknown at the White House. Since 12:30 the correspondents have been waiting on the veranda of M. Witte's apartments, where he had an appointment to meet them at that hour to be photographed with them. They awaited his coming for half an hour and then dispersed. Everyone is wondering where M. Witte and Baron De Rosen are.

been begun about 12:30. M. Witte and Baron De Rosen left the hotel this morning in an automobile supposedly for a ride. Mr. Pierce has not been at the hotel since this morning, and it is supposed he is also at the navy yard, where he may have received the president's representative and presented him to the plenipotentiaries.

The great care had been taken to prevent the fact of the secret meeting from being made public. It had been intimated that Mr. Witte and Baron De Rosen had gone to York harbor for a ride.

The true reason for the postponement of today's session of the conference is now apparent.

The President Hard at Work.

Oyster Bay, August 23.—While President Roosevelt has not relaxed in the least his efforts to bring the Russian and Japanese envoys into an agreement, a distinct lull in the negotiations was noticeable here today. No visitors on business connected with the peace proceedings were expected.

Assistant secretary of state, Mr. Pierce, at Portsmouth, is keeping the president advised of the developments in the situation there, but the precise nature of the information he transmits is not disclosed. So long as the conference remains in session the president will hold himself in readiness to assist the envoys in any proper way to reach a successful conclusion of their mission. He is very much in earnest in the efforts he is making now to clear the way to an agreement, and it is believed his strong feeling in the matter has impressed itself upon the minds of the conferees.

That the president's earnestness took a practical turn in his conference with Ambassador De Rosen and Baron Kaneko, is beyond question, but there are reasons for the belief that the full purport of his proposals has not yet appeared. It is felt here that as an immediate break in the conference seems to have been averted there is yet hope of a successful issue to the conference.

News From French Capital.

Paris, August 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps contradicts the report of the London Times and Berlin Lokal Anzeiger to the effect that a council held at Peterhoff it was decided not to make further peace concessions. He said that the council, on the contrary, pronounced by a small majority for the conclusion of the peace and that the emperor has ordered the Russian legates to make a new proposition relative to indemnity.

The correspondent adds that the Russian delegates have received the telegrams from the general's in the field urging against the conclusion of an unfavorable peace, as the army feels sure of victory.

POLICE ARREST PROFESSOR.

**Had Been Banished from Empire But
Returned Without Permission.**

Chicago, August 22.—The Record-Herald today says that Professor Paul Millyoukov, who was arrested at his old home near St. Petersburg yesterday in a raid by the czar's police, was connected with the University of Chicago until last March, when he returned to his native land to aid the propaganda of Russian liberty.

Professor Millyoukov aroused the wrath of the Russian emperor when he returned to St. Petersburg, for 12 years ago he was dismissed from a professorship in the University of Moscow, where he had received his degree of A. M., and at the same time he was banished from the czar's domains. His expulsion followed active work toward reform.

At the University of Chicago Professor Millyoukov was looked upon as one of the most brilliant members of the faculty. He is an eminent scholar in several lines though he confined himself here most particularly to lecturing on Russian social conditions.

Boycott Will Soon End.

Shanghai, August 23.—It is understood that the viceroy and governor of this province have agreed to rescind the boycott against American goods, which probably will be ended before the end of the month.

FEVER SITUATION GREATLY IMPROVED

**Perfect Harmony Between Federal
and Local Officials.**

TOTAL CASES, 1,457; DEATHS, 211

**While the Fight Against the Plague Is
Not Yet Won, the Authorities Feel
Certain They Have the Fever Well
in Check.**

New Orleans, August 23.—Showers today promised some amelioration of the high temperatures which have been prevailing, but otherwise there was little change in the yellow fever situation.

Six deaths during the night promised that today's total would run about equal with that of the preceding 24 hours. There was little variation in the number of new cases in the early morning report. The medical authorities said today that evidence of the fact that the situation is constantly improving, insofar as the system of controlling it is concerned, was to be found in the fact that cases are now being reported six and eight hours after they are taken down. It is an indication of the efficiency with which the local physicians are co-operating with the federal authorities. Report of cases promptly on their occurrence permits immediate screening and thus lessens the chances for infection of persons who have not been attacked.

One of the cases reported today in the city was of Salvador Lucca, a sailor on the schooner at Spanish Fort. He had been ill for several days. There is a possibility therefore that others on the same schooner will be affected as well as members of other crews.

Fight Not Won Yet.

While the leaders in the fight against yellow fever feel that the great struggle is succeeding beyond their expectations, there is no disposition to lull the public into a false sense of security lest there shall be a relaxation of the efforts which it is essential that every householder shall make if the present control of the disease is to be maintained. The fight has not yet been won, said Professor Metz, of Tulane university, today in urging every citizen to keep up his enthusiasm. We are only on the foothills; the mountains are yet to be scaled; the fortifications are yet to be taken. In the next two or three weeks it will be known whether the disease can be stamped out or checked. If it can be stamped out, it will be a miracle. That it can be held in check is believed, but the people of New Orleans must exert themselves to the utmost.

With the deaths, however, running into the fifties and rapidly approaching the eighties at this time in 1878, and the new cases of genuine yellow fever approximating 200 against less than a dozen deaths daily now, there is considered to be every justification for the encouragement which Dr. White announces he feels over the situation.

Especially encouraging is the situation above Canal street. The disease has struggled desperately to gain a foothold in that section, but has failed. There have been a considerable number of cases but they are widely scattered, and there is not a nest of them to be found anywhere from Canal to the upper limits of the parish.

Some days ago President Souchon wrote to the railroads asking them to put on small trains to come of the towns which are in sore distress because communication is cut off. General Superintendent Cushing, of the Southern Pacific has written a reply that the road is now running trains at a heavy loss to afford service for non-infected localities. Travel, however, is so light that these trains are earning less than one-fourth of what it costs to run them, and additional facilities cannot be furnished.

Italian Concealed Case.

The cases reported from St. Bernard parish, adjoining New Orleans, show how difficult it is to keep track of sickness in the country. One of the cases was that of an Italian woman. She had been sick for a week but her husband concealed the fact and she died yesterday.

found her dying and summoned a physician. When the physician arrived she was dead of yellow fever, leaving seven children, the oldest 10 years old and the youngest 5 months. The oldest child was also found to be infected.

The announcement of the surgeon general, Mr. Wyman, in a telegram to President Souchon that it is impossible to take adequate precautions at Colon to disinfect vessels and that every vessel from there to southern ports must be detained at port of arrival five days, is expected temporarily to transfer all cotton trade heretofore passing through southern gateways to New York. Already fruit-carrying vessels which touch at the Panama port have been barred.

RUSSIAN MEETING IN GOTHAM.

**Revolutionary League Denounces Czar
Nicholas and His Methods.**

New York, August 23.—A meeting of the Russian revolutionary league was held last night on the East Side to discuss the ukase issued Saturday by Emperor Nicholas. About 300 Russians were present. All the speakers strongly condemned the new Russian plan and characterized it as a ruse to gain sympathy of other constitutional governments. Dr. S. C. Hitlovsky, one of the principal speakers said:

"This so-called plan to give the people a voice in the government, has three drawbacks:

"First, those who are called to serve in the zemstvo are required to swear allegiance to the autocracy;

"Second, all those who wish to vote are required to hold a certain amount of this world's goods.

"The amount sounds small to Americans, but in Russia it is a large amount and will shut out many thousands from voting. Third, a majority of two-thirds is necessary to pass any measure. In Russia there is an old law which gives the autocracy the right to overrule a two-thirds majority; so where does the power of the people lie?"

A meeting of avowed anarchists was held last night in another hall to discuss the ukase. Police were scattered through the crowd and guarded the doors to prevent persons from entering after the seats had all been occupied.

Speeches of the most incendiary type were delivered from the beginning of the meeting. Emperor Nicholas was subjected to torrents of abusive language, and threats also were made that the United States will soon undergo anarchist revolution. A police sergeant commanding the detail in the hall quickly stopped the tirade by sending word to the managers of the furious riot talk that it must be stopped.

Killed Wife; Then Suicides.

Brighton, Mass., August 23.—Letters received from James W. Crawford, a shoemaker, saying that he intended to murder his wife and then kill himself, brought a physician and a nephew of Crawford to the man's house here and revealed the fact that the threat had been fulfilled. With a razor and a butcher knife he had almost cut off his wife's head, and then had committed suicide by cutting his own throat with the razor. A note was found written by Crawford saying that it was a case of murder and suicide, because he was jealous. Crawford was 55 years old. His wife was of the same age.

Coal Laden Schooner Wrecked.

Chatham, Mass., August 23.—The coal laden schooner McHaskell, bound from New York to Rockland, Me., ran on Haddock's shoal during the thick weather last night. Captain Nelson of Taunton was drowned. Three members of the crew reached shore in their own boats today. The vessel struck the shoal at low tide, and when the tide turned she rolled over and sank.

Noted English Architect Dead.

London, August 23.—Alfred Waterhouse, well known architect and prominent member of the Royal Academy, died here today. He was born at Liverpool in 1830. Mr. Waterhouse designed many of the best known buildings in various parts of England.

TERRIBLE TORNADO SWEEPS MINNESOTA

**Great Destruction Is Wrought
By Terrific Storm.**

MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST

**Growing Crops Are Entirely Destroyed
in Some Sections—Worst Storm
Years and Much Property Is Damaged—Many Roads Washed Out.**

St. Paul, Minn., August 23.—A devastating, terrible and complete storm wrought on all sides of the Twin Cities, by the storm of Sunday night according to reports just received. Through all the region from Ancker to Fillmore counties reports tell of disaster and loss of life and property. Members of families are missing and it is believed they are buried under the debris which was strewn broadcast by the wind.

Many instances of maiming are reported, and the total loss of life will not be known for some days.

Crops, which had been cut and were ready for threshing, suffered in many places and standing corn was damaged by hail and wind. Hailstones, very large in circumference, were scattered with the crops in some sections. Large sections of railroad track were swept away south of here, and small trains on certain portions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were run in on improvised tracks. Washouts were numerous, both along the railroads and the highways, the rainfall being enormous.

In some of the farming sections the grain was stripped from the field by the furious winds and rain, and haystacks were completely demolished.

Huge trees, which have stood for years, withstood the storms of years ago, were uprooted and hurled hither and yon, and barns and other outbuildings were completely destroyed. The damage done to buildings and stock in the southern counties will reach many thousands of dollars, but no accurate estimate can be formed until all the reports are received.

All sections report that the storm was cyclonic in its nature, and from some points reports tell of a funnel-shaped cloud that descended to the most intense fury, leaving a path of death in its path.

Another Iroquois Theater Victim.

Chicago, August 23.—Another name was added to the Iroquois theater death roll when news was received yesterday that Mrs. Henry M. Kidder of Evanston, had died "suddenly" at Carlsbad, Germany. Mrs. Kidder left Chicago three weeks ago on a tour for her health. She had been in poor health ever since the burning of the theater, in which she nearly lost her life. She was the wife of Henry M. Kidder, a member of the board of trade, and her daughter, Miss Kathryn Kidder, the actress.

Plumbers to Meet in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., August 23.—The twenty-second annual convention of the International Association of Master Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada will be held in Birmingham instead of New Orleans, in February next. The program has been received from President Peters, of Richmond, Va., and Uel Harris, of this city, who is the Alabama member of the national executive board. "The convention will meet in your city. Make preparations."

Woodworkers' Strike Settled.

Chicago, August 23.—The strike of the wood workers was settled yesterday and 2,300 men who have been affected by the strike will be at work in the 12 plants involved. The settlement is in the nature of a compromise.

Three More Bodies Recovered.

Norfolk, Va., August 2.—The bodies of three more victims of the Atlantic Coast Line's excursion wreck of last week have been found floating in the western branch of the Elizabeth river. They are all those of negro men, and are the only ones of the kind found.